THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING,
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:
By mail, per year $8.00
Delivered by carrier, per week 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 126.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
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TERMS.
Single subscribers $1 50
Clubs of five 1 25
Clubs of ten 1 13
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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERALITIES.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS is westyman in a Memphis church.

MINNESOTA and Wisconsin call for 1000 cotestials each, from California.

THE hot springs of Arkansas have already over 400 visitors this season.

THE Masons of Cincinnati are to have a grand aquatic picnic on next St. John's day.

THE North German iron-plated fleet will cruise in the Atlantic in the summer as far as the island of Madeira.

THE Palatka (Fla.) *Herald* says most of the winter visitors have gone north, and that many will return and settle.

THERE are eighty-four Masonic Lodges in the State of Kansas, and 3,122 members. There were 477 initiations last year.

IT IS stated that the Pope is about to create a new bishoprick in Pennsylvania, to be known as the Diocese of Reading.

THERE are of Odd Fellows in Indiana 503 lodges, with 17,223 active members. The resources of the lodges are $61,371, 831.

A PAIR of runaway horses overturned seven hives of bees in Illinois last week, and the enraged bees stung them to death.

THE Wisconsin Leather Company stannery at Milwaukee will, when completed, be one of the very largest in the United States.

ON the 20th there was received at Milwaukee 300 tons of iron ore and 120 tons of ore and 350 tons tons of pig iron were shipped.

A LARGE foundry and machine shop is to be located at Depere, Wisconsin, the village taking one-tenth of the stock in the company.

A RICH Englishman is said to be coming to America to give gratuitous Shakespearian performances to everybody except dramatic critics.

ROMEYN has one of the finest and most thorough and completely finished and furnished woolen factories in the State of Indiana.

THE New York *Revolution*, the woman's flash newspaper, is hereafter to be published by a stock company. Theodore Tilton being president.

A POLICEMAN named Eckart, in Cleveland, saw a small boy drowning in the river, and jumped in and hauled him out at the risk of his own life.

THE latest novelties in the way of engagement rings are sapphires set with diamonds—one large sapphire in the centre and a large diamond on either side.

A NUMBER of the prominent citizens in Indianapolis have proposed to organize a benevolent society in that city for the relief of the crippled and deformed.

THE Missouri has washed away about thirty rods of the bank on the Iowa side at Council Bluffs, this spring, and left a corresponding sand bank on the Omaha side.

IN a recent lecture, Anna Dickinson demanded, "Why was I born?" A thrill, and the question was repeated, when a horrid boy in the gallery sung out, "I give it up."

THE two Pereires are virtually bankrupt. They are to refund to the victims they swindled in so barefaced a manner the nice little sum of twenty-six million francs.

THE Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* anxiously asks us, "If water is a beverage, what is to be done with the beer?" That is easily answered. The beer must be put down.

A NEW national comic paper is to be started in Dublin. It is to be called *Zozimus*, after a renowned and witty blind ballad singer who was contemporaneous with O'Connel.

"I SAY, ma," exclaimed a little minx of thirteen, "do you what the pyrotechnical remedy is for a cryingenfant." "Gracious goodness me, no; I never heard of such a thing." "Well, ma, it's rocket."

A NEW colony from Ohio—Miller's Cooperative—consisting of about three hundred members, have selected lands north of the center of Republican county, Kansas, and will soon lay out a town.

EDWIN FORREST has for fifty years trodden the boards, and ranted and cursed the unfortunates who were obliged to play subordinate parts, and now he thinks of retiring from all this sort of thing.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "A beautiful custom has recently sprung up among the infants of the Metropolis, of plunging headlong from the windows in the upper stories of the parental domiciles into the streets."

HENRY SOMERVILLE DIGBY and Charles Livingstone got into a drunken quarrel recently in New York. The knickerbocker thrashed the bearer of the patrician English name and repented of his sins in the Tombs.

"Edwin Drood" is in process of translation already, a second Enoch before it is able to stand alone. But a new novel of **Dickens is as anxiously expected in France and Germany as it is in England of America.**

ONE of the best speeches made in either House of Congress this session was made the other day by Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota. He said: "Let us quit talking and commence voting." Only this and nothing more.

THE Duluth *Minnesotian* says that "quite a migration took place from Duluth the past week of settlers with their families to their homestead claims at the Rice Lake farming settlement, nine miles north west from this city."

VICTOR HUGO declares that the only question which the Emperor Napoleon has a right to address to the French people is this: "Ought I to leave the Tuileries for Vincennes and give myself up to justice?" To this the reply is given "Yes."

DURING the great Philadelphia hailstorm, a fortnight ago, a fine albatross was beaten down near Mount Holly, N. J., when it was captured. It measured five feet from tip to tip of the wings, and must have been brought a great distance by the storm.

THE following are the numbers of beats per second for the wings of each insect mentioned: The common fly 330, the drone 240, the bee 190, the wasp 110, the hawk-moth 72, the dragon fly 28, and the cabbage butter-fly, which is inaudible, 9 beats per second.

CONFUCIUS, who lived more than five centuries before Christ, when asked by one of his disciples, "Is there one word which may serve as a rule of practice for all one's life?" replied: "Is not *reciprocity* such a word? What you do not want done to yourself, do not do to others."

A COLORADO critic apologizes for the short-comings manifest in his account of a recent performance, by saying that he was compelled to hang on to the gallery and let his feet hang down among the audience, and that all he could do was to interview the man who hung by his side and give his opinion.

THE bodies of Eli George and Rogers, drowned at Rock Point dam, Beaver county, were found about 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 21st. The funeral of George took place on Sunday, the 22d, at Slippery rock cemetery, and that of Rogers at Greenwood cemetery, both attended by a large circle of friends.

GEN. HIRAM BARNEY, of Keokuk, has the largest vineyard in Iowa. In two different enclosures, within two and a half miles of Keokuk, he has seventy-one acres in grape vines, with fine oak posts and wire to train on. He has expended $34,000 on his vineyard, enclosing the ground, building tenant houses, &c.

THE St. Louis *Tribune* says that the people of Missouri care nothing about an agricultural school, but do care something about a school of mines, which they want to be located in the mining regions in the south-eastern portion of the State, and to be "a real, practical and thorough school, and not a pretentious sham."

M. BASSETT, colored Minister of the United States at the Court of Saget, at Hayti, waited upon him, on the 11th inst., to inform him officially of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Saget replied with eulogistic remarks on the President and Congress of the United States, and said the people of Hayti would feel much closer allied to us on account of the amendment.

AT Waupun, Wisconsin, on Tuesday, Mrs. Harriet Wicks committed suicide by taking a quantity of Paris green. She was 62 years old, and was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. On Thursday James Haddow, about 17 years of age, in the employ of Mr. James Clark, of Chester, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a shot gun.

HENRY BALDWIN went over the Rhine in Cincinnati on Sunday, and when he came back found his supper was not ready. This apparent neglect he punished by beating, knocking down and almost strangling the wife of his bosom before he flung her out of the window, which was twelve feet from the ground. Madame Baldwin, although badly bruised, was not seriously injured, and her loving spouse was so insane that he ran off for fear of the police.

IN Harrison, Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 14th inst., while several young men were playing croquet, a misunderstanding arose between a Mr. Shepardson and Geo. Lightheart. Mr. Shepardson's ball having rolled into a hole, he asked the privilege of moving it out of the hole so he could strike it. Mr. Lightheart insisted on his striking the ball as it lay. As Mr. Shepardson persisted in the privilege of moving it, Mr. Lightheart flew into a passion, and seizing his mallet with both hands, struck Shepardson on the head, smashing in his skull. Shepardson was not expected to recover and Light heart was arrested.

A PUBLIC dinner given in Boston recently afforded opportunity for novel designs in the display of tempting viands. Wild ducks stood at the brink of miniature pouds, five by two and a half feet in size, bordered with moss and containing live trout. Snipes were standing by the edge of another pond similarly bordered and inhabited. Upon a pigeon-house, built of bark in rustic style and shaded by a willow, pigeons were perched. An enormous goose occupied the centre of the table. All these birds had their feathers on, and preserved a life-like appearance, but a touch of the knife removed the feathers and revealed cooked birds, ready for eating.

The Baltimore *American* says: Within the past three weeks three citizens of Baltimore have been stricken down by the hands of assassins. The first life taken was that of a respected German, Mr. Frederick Reufnacht, a quiet, inoffensive gentleman, who was murdered in cold blood by a gang of ruffians, next came the stabbing of Mr. Joshua S. Creamer, who was found on North Gay street, a few evenings since, with three cuts in his stomach and breast, inflicted by some unknown parties, and died yesterday, and now we have the third case to record, that of William Young, who was shot down in cold blood on Wednesday night, for the offence of being a black man. Something must be done to rid us of these assassins, who are prowling about with such freedom that no man's life can be considered safe. For the credit of the city we hope that the perpetrators of these deeds of blood will be brought to justice.

FOREIGN.

THE Leipzig *Gartenlaube* has 145,000 subscribers.

THE Emperor of Austria is in very feeble health.

SERRANO, the Spanish Regent, is an inveterate opium-eater.

THE King of Sweden intends to make a journey round the world.

FOURTEEN galley slaves recently escaped from the Bagne of Toulon.

THE King of Wurtemburg was recently swindled out of 40,000 florins by an American black leg.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA the Second, of Spain, has purchased a palace in Marseilles for 300,000 francs.

ALFRED TENNYSON, the poet laurate, is going to spend the next summer on the banks of the Rhine.

THE King of Prussia has just contributed $20,000 toward building a hospital for Germans in Constantinople.

MARETZEK has promised Strauss' orchestra five hundred dollars for every night they play in the Tuileries.

NAPOLEON III. does not smoke any more cigarettes. The doctors told him that it would kill him to do so any longer.

THE courtiers in Vienna ridicule the story about the betrothal of the French Prince Imperial to the Archduchess Stephanie.

DR. EVANS and the Empress Eugenie have recently quarreled, and the American dentist does not visit the Tuileries any more.

PRINCE NAPOLEON, incredible as it may seem, is said to be at work upon a history of Brutus, in which he defends him against the charges that have been raised against him for so many centuries.

THE King of Prussia has caused his name to be enrolled in the list of members of the German Association for the protection of emigrants at New York, with an annual subscription of $250 in gold.

SYRIA is haunted by old women who wheedle young ladies out of their beautiful hair under pretence that it is needed for the Holy Virgin, and then sell it at high prices. In Paris, too, young girls are exposed to the depredations of hair stealers. Notwithstanding many substitutes for hair, the genuine article continues in good demand.

THE house of Rothschild is about to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its settlement in Austria. They were the first Jews who, by a special permit of the Emperor, were authorized to own real estate in that country. Vienna papers state that Francis Joseph is about to celebrate the day by bestowing fresh honors on the head of that house.

THE attacks on the dogma of Papal infallibity from the most of the higher Catholic clergy are becoming more and more formidable. In a pamphlet published a few weeks ago by the Bishop of Rottenburg, it is shown that Pope Honorius was convicted of heresy by a council of bishops, and at that time the Pope was subject to the control of councils.

IT creates a great deal of surprise in diplomatic circles in Europe, that two of the minor Protestant princes of the North German Confederation, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and the Prince of Lippe, are received with the utmost consideration by the Pope and the whole Papal court. In fact the most distinguished honors are paid to the Grand Duke, whose administration heretofore has been by no means friendly to the Catholics.

A GENTLEMAN having paid a very high price for a very bad dinner, sent for the proprietor of the restaurant who came, all smiles. The customer put his arms about him, embraced him, adding, "Adieu, Monsieur, I shall never see you again." A celebrated actor had ordered green pea soup, it was served, but contained one pea. He took off his coat, but the waiter informed him no one was allowed to dine in shirt sleeves. "Oh," was the reply, "I am only going to swim for my pea."—Paris 'Or.

THE shape of the whiskers which the Officials of the Grand duchy of Hesse is permitted to wear is strictly regulated by the Government. Moustaches and a full beard are considered as indecent, and a special permit of the Grand Duke is required before an official of that great country dare wear them. A few days ago the Government organ contained the notice that his Royal Highness had most graciously accorded the privilege of wearing a full beard to a prosecuting attorney in Maintz, named Falkner.

SINCE the death of General Grey, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria, it has transpired that her Majesty takes a very active part in the business of every department of the Government, and especially the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Poor Law Board. She writes out her views with a fullness that reminds one of Philip II., and the Private Secretary's business is to reduce her memoranda to official form. Some Froude of the future may find in the Victoria MSS. a mine of historical lore almost as rich as the archives of Simaneas.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

XLIST CONGRESS,
(SECOND SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 24, 18.0.

SENATE.

A memorial from the citizens of the Dominican Republic against annexation was objected to and not received.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Finance Committee, reported a joint resolution for the admission of foreign photographs free of duty for exhibition at the National Photographic Exhibition at Cleveland in June. Passed.

Mr. HARLAN addressed the Senate at length in support of the sale of the Osage Indian reservation in Kansas and the settlement of the said Indians in Indian Territory.

The Senate proceeded with the legislative appropriation bill, the question being upon the motion of Mr. Chandler to insert in the bill the entire river and harbor appropriations as an amendment to the motion of Mr. Sherman to appropriate $450,000 for the completion of the Louisville Canal.

After discussion both amendments were withdrawn.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment that no pardon or amnesty shall be admissable as evidence to establish the loyalty of any claimant in the Court of Claims, or otherwise affect a claim.

Mr. STEWART presented the report of the Conference Committee on the differences between the two Houses on the Fifteenth Amendment bill.

Mr. STEWART, in explanation of the report, said the amendments did not alter any essential feature of the bill, but simply harmonized them. In the eleventh and other sections the words "indictment" was inserted, in order to conform to the requirements of the eighth section, that where the offense is infamous the punishment must be by indictment; where not infamous it may be either by indictment or presentment of the Grand Jury. The thirteenth section had been amended to authorize the President to employ the army and the land and naval forces, or militia as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under the act, instead of to prevent violations of the act, etc. Section fourth, providing committee for watching duration at the election of Congressmen, had been amended by adding a proviso that every Senator and Member of the House of Congress to which the election may be elected shall be deemed a registration within the meaning of the act. This was to remove any doubt as to the penalties of the section against fraudulent voting, repeating, etc., related only to election of members of Congress, wherein general tickets for State officers were voted in some States, and voters were registered, not supposing that they were voting for Congressmen, but for a general ticket. This proviso was entered to simplify the evidence by requiring, where a man fraudulently voted the whole ticket, that the effect should be that the name of a member of Congress was upon the ticket should not rest upon the Government. If he "otes the whole ticket in districts where votes are taken for a Congressman, it shall be presumed the voted fraudulently for each person named in the list from which he drawn for a specific purpose. It authorized a candidate to go into the United States courts and prove that he had been unlawfully offering to vote at an election but who were denied that right by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude. For instance, if in any locality where a colored candidate for sheriff received one thousand white votes, and there were one thousand five hundred colored voters ready to vote for him, but excluded, he may go into court and have those one thousand five hundred votes counted for him. The Committee on Conference had also redrawn the section in more guarded language, so as to express this purpose more clearly.

After discussion, it was agreed a vote should be taken upon the report to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill for the reduction of International taxes. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CULLOM, from Committee on Territories, asked to report a bill disapproving certain acts of the Idaho Legislature, including the act imposing a special mining tax on Chinese and Mongolians.

Mr. JOHNSON objected.

Mr. SCUDDER, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill removing the charge of desertion from soldiers who served their terms of enlistment and were honorably discharged. Passed.

The bill to revive American Navigation and Commercial interests was discussed at length.

Several amendments were offered and the previous question moved, when a vote on ordering the main question was taken and lost, yeas 73, nays 97.

The morning hour expiring, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 8, refused to consider the North Carolina contested election case of Wall against Simpson.

The Committee on Elections reported on the Virginia contested election of McKenzie, sitting member, was entitled to a seat.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VOORHEES moved to omit Santiago de Cuba from the list of consulates. He had read a statement of the late Consul Phillips. He implored the members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, now sitting as the jury of the dead man who presided over the State Department, to tell him the blood of American citizens was to flow in Cuba, and responsible for action against his imbecility, sloth and want of regard for the honor, glory and safety of this once great and honored Republic.

Mr. BANKS endorsed the correctness of Consul Phillips' statement. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was only waiting an opportunity to report on the subject. He would state, however, were only an additional reason why the Consulate should be supported instead of abolished.

Mr. LOGAN had felt for a long time the American Government was not doing its duty, and that its hesitancy was a disgrace to it. He was satisfied there would be no objection to a report when the Committee asked consent to make it.

Mr. BANKS expected a report would be made and acted on within a week or ten days.

Mr. LOGAN said the Committee on Foreign Affairs was acting on Cuban affairs. Outrages had been perpetrated in Cuba until the blood of American citizens cried aloud for vengeance. The Government should show at least it had some sympathy with the struggling people of that island.

Mr. SARGENT attributed the inaction of our government to the refusal of Congress to grant the navy an efficient footing to vindicate the honor of our flag.

Mr. GARFIELD ridiculed the statement of Consul Phillips, in every particular. He was deserving of credit, having despoiled his predecessor in office, Gen. Steadman, who died insane. He was not to be relied upon implicitly in account of the circumstances of his death or making restoration of money and effects he had in his possession.

Mr. LOGAN knew nothing about Mr. Phillips. One thing, however, was true, that American citizens had been shot and killed by blood-thirsty Spaniards in Cuba, and that American citizens were not safe there under the American flag. No government ever yet set so quiet as the present administration while a struggle was going on between oppression and liberty. As to the inefficiency of the navy of the United States, if the United States had not permitted naval vessels to be supplied to Spain, there would not now be so strong a Spanish fleet in Cuban waters.

Mr. DAWES contended that the navy had power enough to defend our flag in Cuban waters, and repelled the imputation that it was because Congress did not enlist it that it had power enough that it had not performed its duty.

Mr. MUNGEN favored the recognition of the belligerent rights of Spaniards as that is necessary to protect the Americans there.

Mr. BANKS repeated the Committee on Foreign Affairs would report at the earliest moment. He did not doubt that the House would find the Committee determined to maintain the honor of the country.

Mr. MYERS, another member of the Committee, stated the Committee had done its whole duty, and it was under its advice naval vessels were sent to Havana and Spanish ports. If more vessels were necessary, and not sent, it was because there were but forty sea going vessels now to be had, and it was next to difficulty to get them back from other seas.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Wilkinson, Garfield, Voorhees, Willard and others.

The debate closed and Mr. Voorhees' amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments of no public importance were discussed.

During the discussion a heavy hail storm passed over the capitol, causing, by the noise on the glass roof, an interruption of proceedings. The committee rose and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The House again went into Committee on the postoffice bill, which appropriates $24,110,- 000 from postoffice revenues and $25,000 from the Treasury.

After discussion on the letter carrier system, some members advocating an increase of pay to $1200, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision Between Express and Emigrant Trains on the Pennsylvania Road—Criminal Neglect of a Conductor—Brakeman Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LANCASTER, May 24.—The Philadelphia Express train going east this morning plunged into an emigrant train going west which was standing at Leaman Place. The switch connecting the two tracks had been left open by the criminal neglect of the conductor of the freight train which passed over the road during the night, and the express train at a high speed was led from its own track against the locomotive of the emigrant trains. The only person killed was a brakeman on the express train, Thomas Swisher, of Philadelphia. Two German emigrants were injured and sent to Lancaster. The baggage and express cars were thrown across the track and all the inmates escaped by jumping.

Terrible Storm in Iowa.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 24.—A terrible rain and hail storm passed over a portion of Allamader county, Iowa, last Saturday. Buildings were blown down, trees uprooted and cattle and hogs killed. There were rumors of the loss of several human lives. Many farmers will be obliged to do their planting all over again.

THE FENIANS.

General Movement of the Brotherhood for a Raid on Canada—Great Excitement in Vermont and Along the Border.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RUTLAND, VT., May 24.—Vermont is again all excitement over a projected Fenian raid on Canada. The excitement runs higher than at any time since the raid of 1866. Irishmen in various parts of the State are active and are proceeding in large numbers to St. Albans, where their numbers are being augmented by hundreds from the east and west, and especially from towns along the shore of Lake Champlain, in New York. A company of men numbering fifty passed through here last night *en route* for St. Albans. They came from Washington, Warren and Rensselaer counties, New York. Many more are expected up-to-day. A company goes from this town, and several recruits from towns between here and Burlington. Another number of men have gone up Lake Champlain to be landed at St. Albans Bay, where others will join them from Rouse's Point, along the Canadian line. The authorities are vigilant in endeavoring to preserve neutrality, but it is deemed the movement has gained too much headway to prevent the crossing of the line by the Fenians and the committal of overt acts. Captain Lanegan, of the Fenian General's staff, is here hurrying men to the front. He expressed himself confident of the success of the movement.

MONTPELLIER, VT., May 24.—The Fenians are in such motion along the line from Boston to the frontier, as to indicate that they mean business. There are rumors that large numbers of men are ready to ship from Boston, Manchester, Concord, and other points, where they are awaiting transportation.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 24.—Trustworthy reports from Fairfield state that several teams have taken loads at the barns of Irishmen and driven toward the line. A company of Fenian men arrived from Burlington at nine o'clock in the evening, formed in military order, and took up their line of march towards Fairfield.

The Curlew, a small steamer on Lake Champlain, has been chartered to carry men from Burlington. One hundred companies have been asked for a special train to bring one hundred and fifty more men from Burlington. Two of two Fenian officers are in town directing operations, but they are so reticent that even their names cannot be ascertained. There are no guns or ammunition coming here. Deputy United States Marshals looking after affairs, but as yet has had no occasion to interfere.

Undoubtedly there is a movement on foot to invade Canada. Hundreds of strangers are here and expecting more.

BUFFALO, May 24.—There is some activity among the Fenian leaders, and the men are being quietly concentrated here. This is the rendezvous here. It is impossible to say, at this time, where the invasion will be made. The first point will be Fort Erie, or Black Rock. The frontier is lined with men. The United States steamer Michigan has taken up her position at Port Colborne, Canada, in the harbor, to protect the Welland Canal.

ROCHESTER, May 24.—A car load of Fenians ticketed for Malone passed through here this morning for the East. A few Fenians from the southern counties arrived last night over the Erie Railroad. The leaders of the Brotherhood here are very reticent regarding their movements.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 24.—Three car loads of Irishmen arrived here to-night on the midnight train of the Hudson Railroad, on their way to the frontier. Several more parties are without arms, but it is supposed they are all Fenians.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A large number of men, who boldly avowed themselves to be Fenians, left this city this morning for the northeast.

BOSTON, May 24.—Many Fenians, reported supposed to be Fenians, left on the northern trains yesterday.

MONTREAL, May 24.—The Government has received information of the threatened Fenian demonstration on the frontier. The news was not unexpected, and was received in connection with the Red River expedition. It is believed the frontier alarm is a feint to cover the attack on the expedition when in the wilderness, and to prevent reinforcements from being sent on.

Dispatches from Ottawa state that considerable excitement exists there, the fate of the Red River expedition, Riel is said to have received promises of Fenian aid on condition of his declaring Manitoba an independent republic in the heart of the continent.

Immense Conflagration at Quebec—Telegraph Wires Cut—4,000 to 5,000 Fenians at St. Albans.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, May 24.—A Quebec special to the *Evening Journal* says a great fire is now raging there to-day. Over six hundred houses had been burned to the ground, and thousands of people are homeless, and have gone up the country. The telegraph wires are all cut, and no further particulars could be learned.

A White Hall special says four car loads of Fenians passed there to-day, and from 1,000 to 1,500 would be in St. Albans to-night, armed and equipped.

Another squad passed Poughkeepsie to-night from New York. Another squad passed Rome to-day, and the statement is made that Oneida county will contribute 1,000.

Telegraph Wires Cut—Removal of Accumulated Stores.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The *Times* special from Ogdensburg says: Early this morning telegraph cable across the St. Lawrence and land lines were cut by Fenians. Four car loads of Fenians are there now, going East.

At the Irish settlement in the town of Waddington the utmost activity prevailed all night. Large quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., have been stored there since last March, and last night these were moved for the contiguous frontier. The excitement in the neighborhood is intense.

At Prescott the volunteers are drilling for defence. Provisions are being sent to that part of the Dominion. A battery has been ordered from Ottawa and will reach Prescott to-night.

The American Consul there endeavors to quiet the fears of Canadians with assurances that Gen. Sherman will arrive to-morrow with sufficient force to prevent invasion at this point.

Preparations to Oppose the Raid.

TORONTO, May 24.—There is considerable excitement here and throughout the country on account of the threatened Fenian raid. Active preparations are being made to oppose any attempt. Troops left Montreal to-night for St. Johns and the east front.

A telegram from Ottawa says it is not unlikely a raid will be made on the Niagara frontier also.

The St. Catherine Volunteers, infantry and artillery, left for Niagara Falls this evening. The Windsor Volunteers are called out and will be ready to leave for Montreal. The detachment of Royal artillery left Ottawa for Prescott to-night.

The Canada Southern along the line of the Welland Canal look to a dash at the locks as certain.

Expedition of Picked and Well Armed Men from Milwaukee—Contemplated Descent on Canadian Towns.

CHICAGO, May 24.—A Fenian expedition, it is positively confirmed, left Milwaukee early to-night for the purpose of making a descent on Goderich, Canada West, with the intention of marching to Hamilton. Col. O'Neil, an old experienced officer, will be in command. The force is said to consist of picked men, all well armed and equipped.

A strong reinforcement left Chicago to-day for Milwaukee to be in time for the sailing of the steamer. The force will probably not number less than 1,000. Col. O'Neil, a veteran of the late war, is in command. The steamer is now in the harbor, and to-morrow evening will have a banquet.

QUEBEC.

Disastrous Conflagration—Thousands of People Rendered Homeless—Loss Over $100,- 000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

QUEBEC, May 24.—A disastrous fire broke out this morning in the St. Roch suburb of Quebec, by which over 5,000 or 6,000 people are rendered homeless, and over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property destroyed. The fire originated in a baker's shop, and although the troops were called out and efforts made to stay its progress, the blowing up houses, all efforts were unavailing. Two ships on the stocks were also burned. A large number of houses were destroyed belonging to the better class, having been rebuilt after the fire of '66. Two men are missing and are supposed to have perished in the flames. The homeless people are being lodged by the corporation and will be in great distress unless outside aid is received.

THE INDIANS.

Pursuit of the Railroad Raiders—Preparations for Defence in Dakota.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 24.—News was received here to-day that the Indians who made the recent attacks on white men on the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, had crossed the Union Pacific Railroad at Antelope station, on their way north. Several parties of troops are in pursuit of the savages, and the military authorities seem confident that they will soon be overtaken and punished. The party of Indians numbers about sixty.

A dispatch from General Hancock, who arrived at Fort Randall, Dakota, a few days ago, on a tour of inspection, states that preparations are being rapidly made for the better defence of that country against Indian depredations. The General, however, thinks there will be no serious collision between the troops and savages at present.

Upper Rivers.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

BROWNSVILLE, May 24.—River stationary, with three and a feet of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer 68 at five P. M.

OIL CITY, May 24.—River rising slowly with twenty-eight inches of water in the channel; weather cloudy; thermometer 68 at six P. M.

GREENSBORO, May 24.—River stationary with three feet three inches of water in the channel; weather showery; thermometer 66 at five P. M.

Attempt to Horsewhip an Editor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Wm. H. Disney, as attorney, undertook this morning to horsewhip Joseph W. Miller, of the *Commercial*, for an article that Mr. Miller had written for the paper, reflecting, as he thought, on him. The attack was made in a street car, but the parties were separated very early in the engagement, and before much damage was done to either.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Southern Trans-Continental Railroad—The Fenian Movement—Proclamation from the President—British Red River Expedition—Assassination in North Carolina, &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.

SOUTHERN TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

The House Committee on the Pacific Railroad authorized the chairman to report the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad bill. It provides for connection with other roads, placing all on an equal footing, and requiring uniform charges for freight and passengers, making them all practically one road.

THE FENIANS—NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION.

The President has issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America. *A Proclamation:* Whereas, It has come to my knowledge that sundry illegal military enterprises and expeditions are being set on foot within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, with a view to carry the same from such territory and jurisdiction against the people and district of the Dominion of Canada, within the Dominion of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States is at peace:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States, and all persons within the military jurisdiction of the United States, against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings. And I do hereby warn all persons that such unlawful acts, they will forfeit all right to the protection of this Government, or its interference in their behalf, which they might claim in consequence of their own acts. And I do hereby enjoin all officers in the service of the United States to arrest and bring to trial all persons and power to prevent and defeat the aforesaid unlawful proceedings, and to arrest and bring to trial those all persons who may be engaged therein.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 24th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the independence of the United States of America the 94th.

[Signed.]

By the President. U. S. GRANT.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

MINT SETTLEMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized an addition of one million dollars in gold to the Bullion fund of the Branch mint at San Francisco during the annual settlement, to take place in June.

BRITISH RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Secretary Fish has consented to the removal of arms and munitions belonging to the Canadian Government, now in possession of the river, whenever the Canadian Government desires it.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Gilmore Marston as Governor of Idaho; Charles C. Crowe, of Alabama, Secretary of Utah; James B. McKean, of New York, Chief Justice of Utah.

DINNER TO GEN. JORDAN.

Gen. Jordan dined this evening with the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the house of Representative Swann, a member of the Committee.

EX-SENATOR ASSASSINATED.

J. W. Stevens, ex-State Senator, was brutally assassinated in the Court House at Pelham, N. C., Saturday. The murderers are unknown.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PARADE.

The South Washington Sunday School Union paraded to-day and were received by the President at the Executive Mansion.

INDIAN DELEGATION.

A delegation of chiefs of the Brule and Ogallalah Sioux arrived to-day with Captain Poole, agent of the Whetstone agency.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League meets here next Tuesday.

WINNIPEG.

All Quiet—The Manitoba Arrangement Not Altogether Satisfactory.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 24.—The Winnipeg *New Nation* of May 6th makes no allusion to the anticipated Indian troubles. The country is quiet and business is becoming active. The Provisional Government has received a large amount from its delegates in Canada that the Dominion government has agreed to nearly all the demands of the Provisional Government, and everything looked well for a satisfactory settlement of all difficulties.

The *Nation* of the 7th says: St. Paul gives a private letter from Red River which reports that Reilli, in a recent speech to his Legislature, declared that the object of the Fenians, in act organizing the Province of Manitoba, was by no means a complete settlement of the existing difficulties. The protest of the people by the Winnipeg Government has just been published. Most of the demands of this protest are conceded by Manitoba Act, except one that the new province shall have control of the public lands. Riell also demands that no opposition to the Provisional Government shall be held responsible for any action leading to the present state of affairs, and for this no provision has been made in the Dominion Legislature.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

Meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, May 24.—Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars met at the Temple building this morning. Delegates were present from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, California, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Kentucky, Illinois, Nebraska, District of Columbia, Virginia and Canada. Secretary Spencer submitted a long report, which shows the order to be in a very prosperous condition. The number of Good Templar lodges in the United States, Canada, England and Scotland is 5,98, representing a membership of 600,000. The majority for degrees is 17,500, although the vote was by right. The Secretary strongly favors a national prohibition party, and says the present effort in that direction, believing the battle of prohibition must be fought out at the ballot box. The Treasurer's report shows a good financial condition. The Treasurer urges the establishment of a weekly paper.

The delegates this afternoon visited Shaw's Botanical Garden and other places of note in the suburbs, and to-morrow evening will have a banquet.

NEWS BY CABLE.

A Family of Five Persons Murdered in London—Search for Dr. Livingstone, African Traveler—The King Question in Spain—Source of Counterfeit American Securities Discovered.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 24.—Considerable excitement exists to-day over the brutal murder during the night of a family of five persons at Uxbridge. The family consisted of father, mother, a sister-in-law and two children. The sister-in-law was to have been married to-day, and it is supposed the murder was prompted in some way from this circumstance. There is no clue to the murderer.

Lord Clarendon announces a further grant in aid of an expedition in search of Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler.

A vessel recently left England for Honduras with cars, engines, &c., for a new railroad building in that country.

The *Cologne Gazette* remarks the feeling of opposition to Denmark is gaining ascendancy in Iceland and threatens the separation of the island from the mother country.

The city is greatly excited over the massacre of a family in Uxbridge last night. A father, his mother, sister, wife and four children were killed. A rejected lover of the sister is suspected of the crime. He was seen hastily embarking on a train for London shortly after the discovery of the tragedy and has not been heard of since.

Minister Motley and members of his family attended the debate on the Greek question last night in the Lords. It was noticed they were in mourning for victims of the tragedy. The Houses were to-day engaged wholly with local matters.

The celebration of the Queen's birthday is postponed until Saturday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 24.—The project of a law has been introduced in the Corps Legislatif for decreasing the salaries of members. The present salary is thirty thousand francs per annum. The new law contemplates a reduction of fifty per cent.

The committee of citizens, formed to promote the adoption of the plebiscitum, have issued a circular to the working men, saying it was necessary to obtain permission of the Government, and they applied to M. Ollivier. The latter replied that he would not oppose this free and effective service in the election, was constrained to decline granting the authorization, because the Government neither could sanction the creation of a permanent and irresponsible political body.

The number of cases of small pox in the city is increasing daily.

Detective Farley has discovered in Paris the source of the counterfeit American bonds which have been circulated on the Continent. He has seized the plates, but the counterfeiters have so far eluded him.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 24.—*El Tempo* newspaper, in the issue of yesterday, said the Duke of Montpensier is very much annoyed at the course his adherents had taken. The Duke openly declares that the election of the acts of those elected by the constituent Cortes, otherwise he will withdraw and publish a manifesto making a complete exposition of the acts of those parties who are compromised to him. It is now said Espartero has agreed to accept the crown of Spain, if the Cortes elect him.

The Madrid *

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95@95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

A REDUCTION of ten millions in the public debt this month is considered probable.

MEMBERS of the House Committee of Ways and Means share in the confidence expressed by Mr. BOUTWELL in the passage of a practical funding scheme at this session.

WE HAVE plenty of telegrams reporting the preliminary movements for another Fenian raid over the border. If the incursion be made at any point along the line of the lower provinces, we shall be called upon, about a week hence, to chronicle another Limestone Ridge fiasco, with the just punishment of more or less of the filibusters. If the demonstration below be merely intended as a blind to cover a really earnest push upon Winnipeg, we are equally certain to hear of the failure of the latter. For it will be within the power, as it is clearly the duty, of our own Government to suppress such incursions by our citizens upon the territory of a friendly neighbor. The Dominion authorities will not fail to give a good account of themselves, in dealing with the situation at any point between the Sault St. Mary and the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Above the Sault, the only practicable roads to Winnipeg can each be held by a single company of our regulars, against all the Fenians who can be collected to assail the international obligations of the Republic. We trust that these misguided men will suffer no more from the results of their delusion than may prove to them a just and salutary lesson.

THE OPERA.

Our lovers of musical art are enjoying a very high gratification this week, in "assisting" at the excellent operatic presentations of the Richings-Bernard Company. The lady who gives her name, the prestige of her reputation as an artist, and impresario, and her really very superior ability as a vocalist, to the troupe which accompanies her, was ever, and most deservedly, a favorite in this city. Her management has been always just to the public, and its undertakings invariably fulfilled to the letter. An opera promised by her is sure to be given, or, else, satisfactory explanations for the very rare failures. The public have never yet had cause to impeach her management, for the habitual failures and vexatious disappointments which the press elsewhere have recorded against more than one other company of traveling artiste. And, whether as Miss Richings or Mrs. Bernard, our cultivated admirers of music have always welcomed her advent most cordially, listened to her with sincere gratification, and noted her departure with regret. On this occasion, we observe that her *repertoire* offers to us new attractions, and that she is supported by other artists of marked merit and high repute.

Since it is but seldom that we have this pleasure, of attending a musical festival of so superior an order, we the more willingly improve the occasion to bear this testimony to the high gratification which it yields to all our *dilettanti*, and to express the hope that this week at Pittsburgh may be marked with a white stone in the record of these artists.

JUDD'S PLAN.

There is only one objection to Mr. Judd's proposition for the reduction of the duties on certain articles of prime necessity. It is evidently not offered in good faith, to meet a popular demand. What we all want is a smaller impost upon coffee and tea—articles which are of wholly foreign production, and must be imported. Of sugars and molasses, we do produce a limited amount, but the production is confined to a single State of the thirty-seven, constituting in no just sense a national interest. A reduction upon these articles also would not be inconsistent with the true theory of protection. But Mr. Judd's strategy, in coupling salt and iron in the same proposition is probably a mere electioneering device. Those articles are produced, more or less, in almost every State; they are the basis of an industry as purely national as any we have, next to agriculture itself. Yet in view of the small amount of capital and skill required for the production of salt, and the facility with which, in any emergency, the country could resort to its own resources for a supply, we are not disposed to be tenacious in our objections to that feature of his proposition. But with respect to iron, the case is very different. Large capital, peculiar skill and much time are requisite for the preparation of this most important article, from its original ores into its still crude but first available forms as slabs or pigs. And even then it is of no practical utility until it is further refined, and cast, wrought or rolled into shapes for the popular use. Here, the unavoidable combination of both primary and secondary processes, more than redoubles the expensive conditions of the manufacture. Hence, it is *not* an industry which can be suspended, extinguished and revived again in full activity at a few weeks' notice. The American policy has, therefore, been to protect, encourage and support our own production of a metal the most indispensable of all to the National uses, whether in the arts of peace or in the public defense from the assaults of war. This protection has been given in the present duty of nine dollars per ton, which experience has proven to be no greater than the case has required. The Ways and Means Committee's bill, just postponed in consequence of the hostility with which Mr. Judd and his friends received it, did offer the same reduction which he now asks for, but so connected it with other provisions in a general system of duties that the trade could still have been maintained in a tolerably healthy activity. Having defeated the compensatory features of that general proposition, this free trade member now aims to seize the concession without the conditions. We doubt if Congress will approve the strategy. Probably he does not expect so much. Either he has designed to carry his cheap iron on the shoulders of cheap coffee, tea and sugar, or to put the protectionists on the category of opposing a lower rate upon the latter articles. For this, we impeach the member's good faith.

Whether our iron be cheap or dear, all the money paid for it will be earned, paid and invested or expended at home, among our own people. We intend that the manufacture shall always be a live business within our own borders, for we perceive how necessary it is that our labor should have its just employment, our mineral wealth its proper development, and the country made independent in peace and always prepared for war in the maintenance of its international rights. We adjudge this iron question upon totally different principles from those which govern tea, coffee, sugar or even salt. Mr. Judd's attempt to confuse the question and embarrass the friends of protection is palpably illogical, unfair and inadmissible. Mr Judd may be an accomplished orator, or a profound lawyer, a smart politician, a fair representative of Chicago, but as a political economist he is—we say it kindly—a palpable failure. But there, too, he is fairly on the Chicago level. Let him stand there!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The twelfth annual sessions of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will commence this evening, in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh avenue. It is becoming that an ecclesiastical body so great in influence and respectable in numerical strength should receive more than a mere passing notice.

The United Presbyterian Church is of illustrious lineage. In common with the other Presbyterian bodies of the country, it is a ramification of the mother churches of Scotland and Ireland. Some of the elements which enter into its composition may be traced back to the "Second Reformation" in Scotland, which commenced about the year 1638, and during the progress of which the principles contended for so earnestly by the Church of Scotland received, as is generally believed by ecclesiastical historians, their highest development.

During the half century intervening between the period of the "Second Reformation" and the "Revolution Settlement" of 1688, the Church of Scotland sadly declined. She was distracted no less by oppressive treatment from without, than by the unstable conduct of her members within.

Having passed through the fires and waters of persecution so long, the church, generally, though by no means universally, gave in her assent to the "Revolution Settlement." Dissatisfaction with the terms of settlement, which, among other things compromised the independency of Presbytery, developed what is known as the "Cameronian" party, which had to endure many and grievous persecutions.

At length the "Marrow Controversy" arose, when the Erskines seceded from the church in 1733, being no longer able to uphold their deeply cherished principles against the party in power, within her pale. The Erskines, and those who concurred with them, organized themselves into a presbytery in that same year, and assumed the name of "Associate Presbyterians." Ten years after this, in the year 1743, Rev. Messrs. McMillan and Nairne organized the "Reformed Presbytery of Scotland. These two bodies differed merely in regard to matters pertaining to civil institutions.

It was not long after this, till these respective organizations made their appearance in the New World, and in full faith of a rich and abundant harvest planted the seed of Presbyterianism in the American colonies. As early as 1736, immigrants, who were devoted to the cause of Associate Presbyterianism, sent an earnest request to Scotland to be supplied with preaching. But it was not until the year 1753, and after frequent and earnest appeals, that the Associate Church was able to send out a preacher. In that year, two duly accredited ministers were commissioned to visit the American colonies. Shortly after their arrival they constituted what was known as the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. This little band had their hands strengthened, from time to time, by the arrival of other ministers, whom the mother church failed not to send out whenever the state of things at home warranted it. The Church flourished so rapidly that in the year 1776 an additional Presbytery was organized under the corporate name of the Associate Presbytery of New York. There were at this date thirteen Associate ministers, ten of whom belonged to the Presbytery of Pennsylvania, and three to that of New York.

About this time, the Colonial church severed her connection with the church in Scotland, and henceforward maintained an independent position as a separate ecclesiastical organization, whilst she adhered firmly to the same doctrines, order and worship which were held and observed by the church "at home." The following illustrious names were associated with the early history of the Secession church in this country: John Mason, Robert Annan, William Marshall, James Proudfit and James Clarkson. These were all men of great force of character, profound learning and earnest piety.

In the year 1774 the Reformed Presbytery of North America was constituted, and consisted of Messrs. John Cuthbertson, Alexander Dobbin and Matthew Linn.

In the year 1777 the Associate and Reformed Presbyterian Presbyteries entered into negotiations with the view of consummating an organic union. This was virtually accomplished in 1782, when all the ministers of both churches, except William Marshall and James Clarkson of the Associate church, agreed to form one ecclesiastical organization under the name and title of the "Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of North America." The formal ratification of this union took place in 1799, when the Constitution and Standards of the United church were adopted.

Those members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, who did not go into the Union, received, soon after it went into effect, stated ministerial supplies from the mother church, and continued their separate organization. The Associate Church was continued by Messrs. Clarkson and Marshall, who objected to the union, chiefly, because the Church which sent out the missionaries originally, had not been consulted in relation to it. It will be seen, then, that so far as the diminishing of the number of sects was concerned, the union was a failure.

If the above named plundering project should again come on the carpet, and should prove successful through the fault of Republican members, the Republican party would be dead for years. The most sensitive part of the human body it is well known, is and remains, throughout the world—the money bag.

The Tribune as Physic.

An exceedingly queer story concerning the New York *Tribune* was related as a fact by Rev. Dr. Jessup, in argument for the need of a medical college in Syria. A hakeem, or native doctor, one day came to him, and asked him for a few old newspapers, to which he responded by the gift of a few well-worn copies of the *Tribune*. A fortnight after, the grateful recipient came back to him in wonderful spirits, and thanked him most heartily for the gift, inviting him to go and eat grapes and figs in his vineyard, saying: "I thank you very much for those old journals. There is nothing like them; they have worked wonders for my patients." What was Dr. Jessup's surprise, on entering the house of the quack, to be invited to look into an earthen jar in which these newspapers had been soaked to a pulp in water and then in olive oil, quantities of which astounding mixture had been swallowed by this fellow's credulous patients, with such amazing beneficial results! The old hakeem gravely thought it was the magical charm of the printed letters that did the business.

A Heartrending Story—Sudden Rise of a Texan River.

One of the most terrible calamities of its nature that has happened lately is narrated by the Austin, Texas, *Journal*. It reads almost like a romance, as it seems impossible for a small stream twenty feet below its banks to rise with such rapidity as is stated. It is, nevertheless, a truth that is far stranger than fiction.

We published, some time since, a brief and necessarily imperfect account of this strange and most painful calamity, which we now correct, with fuller particulars, as we receive the statement from the lips of Brevet Colonel Merriam, Major of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, who is now in Austin. The Colonel, after four years of military service on the frontiers of Kansas, New Mexico and West Texas, had received leave of absence, and was journeying with his wife and child from El Paso to the Texan coast.

They had reached the head of the Concho river, and camped for the night on Sunday, the 24th of April.

The river is formed by the junction of the rills of water from several large springs, which have been dammed into ponds by the wild beaver, and are well filled with large fish.

The stream is so small here that a man can step across it anywhere. The banks were twenty feet above the bed of the water. Fatigued with the long journey of sixty-eight miles in the previous twenty-four hours, without water, the party were pleasantly resting, when, early in the evening, Colonel Merriam was roused by the signs of an approaching storm. The tent was fastened and made as secure as possible, and about nine o'clock a hail-storm burst upon them, accompanied by some rain and a strong wind.

The fall of hail was unprecedented, lasting until nearly eleven; the stones being of the size of hens' eggs, and striking the tent and prairie with a noise like near and incessant musketry.

The Colonel, who was not ignorant of the sudden and extreme overflows to which the mountain streams of Texas are liable, went out into the darkness as soon as the storm had ceased, to note what effect had been produced on this rivulet. To his amazement, he found in the formerly almost dry bed of the creek, a resistless torrent loaded and filled with hail, rolling on, frothed, white as milk, and silent as a river of oil.

He at once saw the danger and ran back to the tent, shouting to the escort and servants to turn out. He placed Mrs. Merriam, the child and nurse, in the carriage, and with the aid of three men, started to run with it to the higher ground, a distance of not sixty yards. Scarcely a minute had elapsed from the time the alarm had been given, but already the water had surged over the bank in waves of such volume and force as to sweep the party from their feet before they had traversed thirty yards.

The Colonel called for assistance on some cavalry soldiers, who had just escaped from the United States mail station near by, but they were too terrorized to heed or to help.

Colonel Merriam then abandoned the hope of saving his family in the carriage, and tried to enter it in order to swim out with them, but he was swept down the ice-cold torrent like a bubble. Being an expert swimmer, he succeeded in reaching the bank about two hundred yards below, and ran back to renew the effort, when he received the terrible tidings, that the moment after he was swept down, the carriage, with all its precious freight, had turned over and gone rolling down the flood, his wife saying, as she disappeared, "My darling husband, goodbye. The little frill of a few hours before, which a child might step across, had become a raging river, covered with masses of drift wood a mile in width, and from thirty to forty feet deep!

The bereaved husband procured a horse from one of the cavalry and rode far down the torrent, but could see nothing in the darkness, and hear naught but the wild sounds of the waves. So passed the long and wretched night.

Before day the strange and momentary flood had passed by, and the small stream shrank to its usual size, and ran in its wonted bed. The sad search began. The drowned soldiers and servants, four in number, were found, and the body of the wife taken from the water about three-fourths of a mile below, and prepared for a journey of fifty-three miles to the post of Concho for temporary burial. Not till three days after was the body of the child found, four miles down the stream, and a long distance from its bed. Mrs. Merriam was a lady of fine culture and attainments, valued and beloved by all who knew her. The little girl, not three years old, was remarkable for the native purity of her mind and the sweetness of her disposition.

The carriage was drifted by the current about a mile, and lodged in a thicket. The storm and flood are represented as frightful beyond description. The Beaver ponds from which the creek takes its rise were filled with the icy hail, that the catfish were killed by the congelation, and were swept in wagon loads, together with the myriads of smaller animals of the plain, such as rabbits and snakes, all over the country by the sudden and rushing flood.

Three days after the storm, when the party left the Concho, the hail still lay in drifts and winrows to the depth of more than six feet! A calamity more sad, strange and tragic it has seldom been our lot to narrate, and our deepest sympathies go out to the father and husband thus suddenly stricken, to the heart by the ghastly loss of all that he held most dear.

In the United States and the XIXth Century.

We learn from a correspondent in Rogersville, Tennessee, of a cold-blooded and deliberate murder which took place about ten miles north of Rogersville, on the 17th instant.

On the night of the 17th a strange man called at the house of Thomas Sizemore, and asked him to come out to the gate of the yard to get a letter. Sizemore went out as requested, and was handed a piece of paper. Just as he took the paper, he was shot through the head, the ball entering over the eye. A second shot was sent through his right breast, the two shots producing instant death. The man committing the murder left at once, and has not yet been arrested. The deceased was a quiet and industrious man, and has been for some time past engaged in teaching school. He had been away from home all day on the 17th, working for a neighbor, some two miles from his home. A strange man, supposed to be the same who murdered him, called at his house during the day and asked for him, saying he wanted to buy some hogs.

The deed was committed by a stranger, as is supposed, for the murdered man is represented as quiet and neighborly. He was accused of having murdered a man during the war near Russellville, and also one in this country. He was a brother of Henry Sizemore and C. A., who was killed during the war by scouts, and also a brother to William O. Sizemore, who was killed some years ago by Willis. A deadly feud has existed between this family and some others in the country for years, and one by one they have been killed off. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married some six months ago.

Bayard Taylor on Pittsburgh.

A traveller's letter from "B. T." to the New York *Tribune* has the following paragraph:

The region around Pittsburgh will be a great surprise to a conservative Eastern man who comes this way for the first time. The delightful country residences, with their grounds and gardens, form a suburb of the city which extends for ten miles eastward, and as far to the west-ward, along the line of road. Our Eastern cities, except Boston, which has a charming suburban ring of residences, taper off into shanties, bone-boiling establishments and all varieties of straggling and unsightly architecture. In New York and Philadelphia, the few who set their homes outside, and make the city a place of business, skip over the immediate vicinity and settle themselves along the Hudson, or in out-lying places like Germantown or Fairmount. In Pittsburgh a suburban home seems to be the rule with all who can afford it. You may be told that it is a necessity, in order to get a sight of the sun, and to breathe an atmosphere which does not wholly clog the nostrils with soot, but I have always found that the genuine Pittsburgher rejoices in his bituminous cloud and grows lighter in heart as he becomes darker in complexion. They are a social and cheerful race, and no old-fogy traditions interfere with their independent growth.

THE poet Gray was notoriously fearful of fire, and kept a ladder of ropes in his bedroom. Some mischievous young men at Cambridge, knowing this, roused him from below in the middle of a dark night, with a cry of fire. The staircase, they said, was in flames. Up went the window, and down he came on his rope ladder, as fast as he could into a tub of water, which was placed there to receive him. He was put out.

DR. RAY PALMER tells this good "evangelical" anecdote. A Western mother, who, by the way, is well known as an authoress, told him that her son, whom she had advised to unite with the church, had a difficulty. "I don't see, mother, the great merit in Christ's dying for us. If I could save a dozen men by dying for them, I think I would. Much more if there were millions of them." "But, my son, would you die for a dozen grasshoppers?" That set him thinking. After a few days, he came to her with his doubts cleared. "I don't know about the grasshoppers; they are a pretty clever kind of bug. But if it was millions of *mosquitoes*, I think I should let them die."

WHITE TURKISH TOWELS.

Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.
Colored Turkish Towels, White Turkish Towels.

English and French HAIR, TOOTH and NAIL BRUSHES of every kind.

SQUIRE'S EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED BI-CARBONATE OF POTASSA, sold Wholesale and Retail at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG AND PERFUME DEPOT.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE.

The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age, words will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well-known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the internal revenue department show that its sales exceed those of all other proprietory restorative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters, have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defense when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at once and the same time.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &

VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

1,000 GROSS
White Chalk Crayons,
100 GROSS
Colored Chalk
CRAYONS,

Now in stock and arriving, and selling at Factory Prices by the Case. We are handling Chalk Crayons very large and very close at present, and have contracts made for a continued supply. Our stock is always large. Being Agents for one of the best and cheapest lines of White and Colored Chalk Crayons in the country, and having special rates of freight on the large shipments, we can sell to jobbers as well as Retailers. Prices quoted on application.

J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 Fourth Avenue,
myl6 PITTSBURGH.

BUY THE GENUINE.

CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS & CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)

Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs, suitable for wedding gifts.

Watches of all the American makers in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Jacot, Perregaux, and others.

We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

myl6:w90

C. D. ARNSTHAL. L. G. ARNSTHAL.

ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS,
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.
myl7:x5

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wanting should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
my23 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

JAMES BOWN'S,
my23 136 Wood Street.

PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
my23 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
my23 136 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
New Dress Goods
In Organdies, Lawns,
Barèges, Grenadines,
Dress Linens, P. K.'s,
Black and Colored Silk Poplin,
Plain and Checks Mixed Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Bright Summer Plaids.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Summer Shawls,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SKIRTS,
VERY CHEAP.

A FINE LOT OF
NEW CASSIMERES,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

OLD HOMESTEAD
FOR SALE,
OF
S. M'Clean, Esq., Dec'd,

Situated on Fifth avenue, between Bellefield and Shady Side Churches, on line of Oakland Railway, and eight minutes walk to either Millvale or Shady Side Stations, Pennsylvania Central Railroad. House contains 9 finished Rooms and Cellar, and lot 80 feet front by 135 feet deep, which includes all Outbuildings, Cistern, Grapery, Fruit, &c., &c.
PRICE $15,000.

ALSO,

LOTS.

Adjoining Lots of 60 to 80 feet front, some 250 feet deep, and improved with the best variety of Bearing Fruit Trees. The above will be sold in a whole or parcels to suit customers.

ALSO,

CITY PROPERTY.

Corner Lot, 25 feet front on Grant street, corner of Strawberry alley, and running back to alley 172 feet wide about 100 feet, on which is erected two-story Frame Dwellings. PRICE $12,500 or $500 per foot front. This is most desirable for manufacturing purposes, being only a short distance from the new proposed Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, corner Seventh and Grant streets, below.

ALSO,

Fire-Proof Safe.

A fine, large, second-hand Fire Proof Safe, double doors, best make, for sale cheap.

For any further information of the above items inquire of

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
mh27

FINE WATCHES
BAILEY & Co
12TH & CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is finished with great mechanical precision, has all the late improvements, and will run regularly, well, and give satisfaction.

Inquiries promptly replied to.

Watches forwarded by Express for approval.

MWF

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Just received, a large and fine assortment of New Teas, consisting of

YOUNG HYSON,
OOLONG,
JAPAN,
SOUCHONG.

Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock as quality and price will be for the interest of the purchaser.

Also, on hand, a large and excellent assortment of choice Groceries. For sale by

EDWARD HEAZLETON,
ap23:w3-F Nos. 29 and 30 Diamond Square.

PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
3 Star Green Brand an unequaled Pastry Flour.
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
1 Star Red Brand, a good Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—The Books for the subscription of Stock of the

Crystal Spring Ice Manufacturing and Storage Company,

Are now opened at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, No. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET. This Company is chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and has the exclusive right of Manufacturing Ice in the County of Allegheny by Carre's celebrated French Patent.

JAMES BLACKMORE, President.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

FRESH STOCK
OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
HATS AND BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN
Embroidered Linen Sets,
COLLARS AND CUFFS.

A New Stock of
HOSIERY.

Men's and Boys' Socks.
Ladies', Misses and Children's Hose.
Kid and Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Lace Mitts.
Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs.
White and Brown Linen Aprons.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS!

From $1.25.

Thin Dress Goods!

Thin Dress Goods!

From 20 Cents.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

21 Fifth Aveeue.

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
mh27

On a Par with Gold!

WE NOW OFFER

Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examineour Goods & Prices.

ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.

Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.

C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
my7:w6l

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.

A large and full assortment constantly on hand.

HENRY H. COLLINS,
ap21:w3l 133 SECOND AVENUE.

WHEELER'S
Patent Stamp Cancelers,
EDWIN STEVENS,
No. 41 S. Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
General Agent for State of Pennsylvania.

All orders will be filled through this office for this State. ap4:w42

To Oil Capitalists.

The BRADY'S BEND IRON COMPANY will sell tracts of land, for boring purposes, in near vicinity to the new flowing well on Armstrong Run. They will also SELL LOTS on the bank of the Allegheny River, near the new well, convenient for building sites.

W. D. SLACK, Superintendent.
BRADY'S BEND, May 10th, 1870. myl0:w7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOAN
of the
Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—($15,000,000.)

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,
BANKERS.
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from Purifier, Tonic and Invigorator. WARNING! any injurious drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the most thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of spirits, will do well to call and use Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists' also at all respectable saloon. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.

myl9:wPT

LARGE SHIPMENTS OF ALL kinds of fresh fish are received daily at Benj. Pulgrose's public fish stand, No. 45 Diamond Market, Pittsburgh, and at the Twin City Stand, Allegheny City, corner Federal and Ohio streets. Our long experience in the business enables us to always have on hand first-class articles, and can sell White Fish, Salmon, Herring, Black Bass and White Perch, all at very low prices. Give us a call, we will insure a fine article. Wholesale or retail. All orders filled promptly.

COAL AND COKE.

MORGAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE
COKE,
At their Mines, Broad Ford, P. & C. R. R.
Office, 142 WATER STREET,
SHIP TO ALL POINTS
BY RAILROAD,
And Deliver in the City.
myl0:x16

PEARL COAL.

Schmabel & Walker,
MINERS, SHIPPERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
COAL, NUT COAL & SLACK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PEARL COAL WORKS, near Pittsburgh, on Pan Handle Railroad.

Office and Yard: Corner Sandusky St. and West Penn R. R.,
myl6:w55 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONNELLSVILLE COKE,
DEALERS IN
Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. ap20:v1s

COAL! COAL!

YOUGHIOGHENY GAS COAL CO.

This Company are now prepared to furnish the best Coal of any size or quantity. AT FAIR RATES. Office and Yard adjoining the Connellsville Railroad Depot, foot of Try Street, Pittsburgh.

Orders addressed to either Mines, West Newton, Pa., or to Yard, will be promptly attended to.

M. P. O'HERN, Secretary.
ap12:v75

Charles H. Armstrong,
DEALER IN
Youghiogheny and Connellsville Coal,
And Manufacturer of
COAL SLACK AND DESULPHURIZED COKE.

OFFICE AND YARD, corner Butler and Morton streets, Lawrenceville, Eighth ward; also, Second street, Eighth ward, and at foot of Rose street, P. & C. R. R. Depot, Second ward.

Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

Refer to whom I am supplying: Hussey, Wells & Co., W. G. Smith, Union Iron Mills, S. S. Fowler & Co., Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., Bissell & Co., Graff & Hugus, Alex. Bradley, Park, Bro. & Co., Park, McCurdy & Co., Boyce, Graff & Dull, Wm. M. Faber & Co., J. B. Lyon & Co., James Marshall & Co., Allen, McKee & Co., Union Depot Hotel, Connellsville R. R., Pennsylvania R. R., Allegheny Valley R. R.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 Liberty Street,

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good YOUGHIOGHENY LUMP NUT COAL OR SLACK, at the low est market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS.

SPRING STOCK.

Fine, Medium and Common
CARPETS.

Our Stock is the largest we have ever offered to the trade.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
mhl6:daP

April 1st, 1870.

SPECIE PAYMENT
Resumed!

From this date Silver Change will be given to all cash customers, at

M'Farland & Collins
CARPET STORE,
71 and 73 Fifth Ave.

☞ Our prices are the lowest in this market.
ap2

CARPETS.

New Rooms! New Goods!
NEW PRICES!

We have inaugur

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.
apr6

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.
☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.
MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 24, 1870.

Our prediction yesterday as to the sudden rise in stocks, bonds and gold has already been verified to-day, and with the first board stocks had reached the lowest point and suddenly advanced in some instances as much as three per cent.

Gold, which sold at the opening of the market at 114¾, suddenly advanced to 114⅞, and closed steady at that. The rise, however, was too sudden to be of long duration, and a reaction from realizations to-morrow is more than probable. The tendency of the general markets, however, remains upward.

Bonds, also much depressed, did not respond fully to the advance of gold and stocks, but the market to-morrow may witness higher quotations. Bonds would have been freely sold during the past week if people had known what to invest in, but the want of first class investments deters many from realizing on bonds now.

Stocks are manipulated by cliques and are dangerous to touch at present either by long or shorts.

Money easy and business dull during the stormy weather, and what is done leaves such small margins that it is quite discouraging to do business at all.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114½	American	43½
Silver	111	Western Union	93
6-20 Bonds	107	U. S. Y. Central	103½
5-20 Bonds 1862	111½	Reading	104⅝
5-20 Bonds 1864	111	P. Ft. W. & C	94¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Mail	38
Consols 1865	113¾	Mich. Southern	97⅜
5-20 Bonds 1867	113⅝	Cleveland & P	107
5-20 Bonds 1868	113⅝	Rock Island	98
10-40	108⅜	Chicago & N. W.	81½
Adams Express	69½	C. & N. W. Pref.	89½
Merchants U. Ex.	25½	Erie	25½

	Large.	Small.
London Exchange per pound	5.50	5.75
Paris Exchange per Franc	21¼	24⅜
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	79	84
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	47	49

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1862	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	114½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113⅝
U. S. 5-20 1864	114½	U. P. R. R.	87⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	114¾	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	98¾	Cy. Pacifics	112¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 24, 1870.

The temper of Wall street speculation to-day showed a remarkable change, all the markets being strong and higher. Money is easy at 3a5 on call, with exceptions at 2a6. Sterling firm at 108¾a109¼; gold firmer, opening at 113¾, then falling to 113½, and closing 114¼, carrying rates 1-64 per cent. Clearances sixty-seven millions dollars. There will be a still further export of gold bars to-morrow, one house alone sending two hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

Governments strong: Coupons of '81, 113⅝a¾; '62, 113¾a11⅝; '64, 109¾a¾; '65, 113¾a¼; new 113¾a¼; '67, 113¾a¼; '68, 113¾a¼; 10-40's, 98¾a98⅝; currency 6's, 124a¼.

State bonds quiet and firm: Missouris, 94; old Tennessees, 60¾; new do., 55½; old North Carolinas, 48; new do., 24¾.

The stock market is active and strong, and at the close the highest prices of the day made an advance equal to last percent, on extreme low prices of yesterday. The active and most strongest stocks were Pacific Mail, New York Central, Reading, Rock Island, St. Paul, Ohio & Mississippi, Ft Wayne, Pacific Mail and Lake Shore the dealings were very heavy.

Canton, 60¾; Cumberland, 42; Western Union Telegraph, 82½; Quicksilver, 9; Mariposa, 6¾, preferred, 15; Adams Express, 69½; Wells Express, 44½; American Express 44¾; United States Express, 44½; Pacific Mail, 75¾; New York Central, 101; Scrip, 96½; Erie, 25¾, preferred, 46; Harlem, 144½; Reading, 105½; Michigan Central, 118½; Lake Shore, 97¾; Illinois Central, 138¾; Pittsburgh, 107; North western, 82¾, preferred, 89½; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 95¼; Cleveland, 95½, preferred, 80½; Wabash, 55¾, preferred 72; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Terre Haute, 38; Chicago and Alton, 113⅝, preferred, 115; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½; Hartford Erie, 5½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 68; St. Josephs, 115¾; Iron Mountain, 49.

Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 2; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 1.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $75,856,421, currency, $8,806,206; general, $22,000,626.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 24, 1870.

The oil market was again very dull to-day, and while there is no material change in prices the feeling continues "bearish," and it is this more than anything else that retards business and restricts operations. Buyers are very timid and disposed to hold off in expectation of a decline, while sellers, on the other hand, are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales, and while the offerings are light it is just as true that the demand is also light. So long as the market remains in this unsatisfactory and unsettled condition it is not likely that there will be any improvement in business, and as already intimated, the prospects at present are not very encouraging.

CRUDE.

Market continues very dull, not a single sale reported, but for comparison the following prices are unchanged. Spot or seller May quoted at 13½12¾—no buyers above the inside quotation; seller June offered at 12; seller July, 12; seller all year, 11¾a11¾; buyer all year, 13¾a14.

REFINED.

Sale 1,000 May at 26¾; and 3,000 June at 27. July quoted at 27¾; May to August 27¾; August to October, 28; buyer all year 29. Antwerp reported firm at 52½.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

F. A. Bates 480, on account D. Angell,

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 469 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phila.

J. A. McKee, 300 bbls refined oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 300 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co. Phil'a.

Citizens Oil Co., 519 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan 300 bbls refined to Tack Bros., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer & Keohler, 453 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 460 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

F. A. Bates, 80 bbls ref. oil to Poutney & Moale, Baltimore.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 2,984 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED BY W. P. R. R.

Model Refinery, 450 bbls ref. to arden, F. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 372 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phila.

Kirkpatrick & Lyon, 653 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 180 bbls ref. to Waring, K & Co., Phila.

Union Ref. and R. Co., 50 bbls ref. to Logan Bro. & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 1,683 bbls.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 24, 1870.

In this section of country there has been no movement in wool as yet worthy of the name, nor is it to be expected, as washing and shearing is scarcely finished. So far as we can learn none of our wool buyers have commenced operations, and the situation at present is considerably mixed. The impression among dealers is gaining strength that prices are likely to rule lower than last year, one strong argument in support of this theory being the stagnated and very unsatisfactory condition of the woolen goods market. It is believed that there is legs wool in the hands of growers than for several years past, and the stocks in the eastern markets are pretty well reduced, but, as already intimated, the woolen goods trade is very dull, and this, of course, will have its influence upon the wool market, as the one must of necessity sympathize with the other. It is very difficult to give quotations, though buyers are inclined to the opinion that the market will open up at 45 to 46c, possibly 47, for the different grades. As we have already stated, there has no wool changed hands in this section of country, and it is supposed that there will not be much done until late in the season, as growers will not feel like selling at the prices.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 24, 1870.

Business generally continues sluggish and there is not much prospect of any immediate improvement. The grain trade is very slow and notwithstanding the receipts continue light and stocks comparatively small, prices are weak with a drooping tendency. The demand is restricted almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, the decline in the east cutting off our export trade, and the Cincinnati market is not to good for Pittsburgh shippers as it has been, though it is probable that it will improve again soon. The provision trade is reported healthy with a steady city and country demand, and all the leading houses appear to be getting about as many orders as they can fill. In flour, there are no new characteristics of importance. The demand is not as brisk as it was a week or two ago, and the excitement which then prevailed has almost entirely subsided. An advance was established then, and as always is the case when the market is advancing, it was thought that it was going still higher, that the top had not been touched, but now a different feeling prevails. Unless something unforseen now should occur, such as a blighting frost, the probability is that there will be a decline instead of any further advance, as stock of wheat and flour is large, and the prospects for the coming crop could not be better.

APPLES—May be quoted at $5@6 per bbl.

BUTTER—The demand, particularly for the better grades, is fair and the receipts, supplies, prices are stronger and tending upward. We now quote at 18@22, for good to choice.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $4; No. 3, $3.50; Common, $2.50@3.

BRANS—Dull and nominally unchanged, $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged; 24 to 24½ for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Ohio cheese is quoted at 15@16 and New York Goshen at 17@17½.

CORN MEAL—Quiet and unchanged, 95@$1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—The market quiet and unchanged. Apples 6@7 cts; Peaches, 6@7 for quarters, and 8@9 for halves; Blackberries, 12@14 and pitted Cherries, 30@33.

EGGS—Scarce and firm but unchanged; sales at 15@18 cts, mostly at the inside quotation.

FLOUR—Market quiet and unchanged demand mainly of a local character. We continue to quote at $5.50@5.75 for spring wheat; and $5.75@6.00 for winter wheat, and $7@7.75 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is not so strong and millers intimate that they intend to put prices down already some of them quote prime red at $1.18, which is 2@3c less than they have been paying, and we think that if the receipts are not short unchanged; may be fairly quoted at 47@48 in first hands and 50 to 51 on wharf and track. Corn, not withstanding the light receipts, is dull here, is very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; we quote the inside figure for small lots of ear and 88 to 90 for shelled. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 86 to 87, cash, and $1, time. Barley is dull and nominal at about the same figure

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

The Gas Committee held a meeting last night, but transacted nothing but routine business.

The Water Committee of Councils will meet this evening at seven and a half o'clock, at City Hall.

Officers of the Third Division, commanded by General Barnes, will find a notice on first page concerning them.

Allegheny Councilmen will remember to assemble to-morrow night for their regular semi-monthly meeting.

Chief Engineer Crow of Allegheny has been appointed Deputy Fire Marshal for that city by Fire Marshal Butler.

The Allegheny Police force should be enlarged. Forty-two men are not sufficient to guard the city properly.

Fifteen Dollars were stolen from a milk wagon yesterday on Wylie street by several young rascals, who escaped.

Allegheny has one of the best sewerage systems in the country—an inestimable benefit in relation to the comfort and health of the people.

The Allegheny Park Commissioners and Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held meetings last evening, but transacted no business of public importance.

The first picnic came off at Iron City Park yesterday. The unpropitious weather interfered with the enjoyment of the picnicans, who had a rather forlorn time of it.

The Cars on the Troy Hill line Allegheny Passenger Railway now run through the thoroughfare unrivaled. The appearance of a bright one yesterday exhibited the need of the improvement.

John Waters and Michael McCue, in fighting humor approached the residence of Thomas Harrington, Ninth ward, yesterday and threatened to castigate that gentleman. Alderman Taylor has the case in hand.

The only reason why William Dillan is not not in jail for knocking William Shortall down and kicking him yesterday is because Alderman Moreland's police have not succeeded in laying their official hands upon him.

We call special attention of bankers, brokers, and dealers in stocks, to the advertisement of Messrs. Morgan, Keene & Marvin, New York, on our first page. From references known to us, we can commend the above firm as perfectly reliable, and honest-dealing gentlemen.

Ruffianism—Phil. Barman and Dan McFadden were arrested on Monday night for attacking Lieut. Gordon, of the Mayor's police, and knocking him down. They were fined $25 and costs each, and in default of payment Barman was committed to the Work House for thirty days.

Edward Purcell who lays claims to surgical skill, disturbed Margaret Harrington's peace of mind yesterday by strangely insinuating that at his earliest convenience it was his intention to disembowel her. The latter she sought Alderman Taylor who has interposed legal objections to the scientific operation.

Lizzie and Dennis Cowley, residing in the Ninth Ward had a quarrel yesterday which Alderman Taylor has been called in to settle. Lizzie says that Dennis threatened to beat her with such violence that she cannot rest of nights, and walks abroad in constant fear in daytime. The case has been set down for disposition to-day.

Runaway.—Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock a horse attached to a light buggy ran off on Penn's avenue, in the Fifteenth ward. The driver was thrown out, but not injured. Three women were knocked down and slightly injured, and the buggy was finally wrapped around a lamppost which put an end to the exciting entertainment.

Ten Dollars and Costs.—William Adams went into No. 73 Smithfield street Monday night and attempted to break up housekeeping for the occupants of the establishment by demolishing the furniture. He finished a marble top table and other articles of furniture. He was arrested and taken to the lockup. Saturday morning was fined ten dollars and costs.

Indecent Assault.—Yesterday Birdie Love, a colored damsel, made information before Alderman McMasters, setting forth that "Ad." Neil, a white youth, had met her in Temperance-ville a few evenings since, and when she refused to comply with his indecent demands he knocked her down. The accused will be here to-day before the Alderman as soon as officer Blondin can find him.

Jonas R. Butterfield, has been selected by the citizens of the Fourteenth to deliver an address on the presentation of a flag to the Washington Infantry. Major A. M. Brown had been selected but was compelled to decline in consequence of other engagements. Mr. Butterfield is a fine speaker, and a man of considerable talent, and will doubtless make an excellent address.

Mr. John Megraw, No. 45 Ninth street, the extensive tobacco dealer, is daily in receipt of importations of the finest brands of tobacco and cigars, together with the finest apparatus of all kinds. His store is packed full and yet the supply is hardly equal to the demand. Country merchants should drop in at Megraw's. Wholesale and retail dealers can save money by purchasing at 45 Ninth street.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church will convene this evening at the First U. P. Church, Seventh avenue. A sermon will be preached by the retiring Moderator, Rev. R. A. Brown, D. D., of Wilmington, Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. The committee having the matter in charge will prepare dinner each day of the session for the delegates, reporters and invited guests.

Another Ring.—Horace Rogers, employed on a steamboat, was arrested yesterday on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that Horace is a brother of the youngest of the two boys, a notice of whose arrest we published yesterday, and he alleges that the boy gave him the ring, which was found in his possession. It was identified by Mr. Dunseath, and was valued at $11.50. Horace was held for a hearing.

No table can be complete without a choice selection of Queensware. Kerr, Kidd & Co., proprietors of the Keystone Pottery, have appreciated this want, and engaged in the manufacture of an article in this line which has no superior. They manufacture all kinds, from the cheapest to the finest and most costly. But all through, their wares and prices will be found unexcelled. The storeroom is at 363 Liberty street.

Heavy Discount.—Henry Mehoff says he put $100 into the hands of Casper Kierchoff, of Brownsville, for safe-keeping, and that when he demanded it again, Kierchoff handed him only $80, claiming the remainder as interest for keeping it. Kierchoff's idea is rather a little too heavy, and Alderman O'Donnell shares in the same opinion, which induced him to issue a warrant for the arrest of Kierchoff yesterday.

Held for Trial—Information was made before the Mayor yesterday morning by John Hickenrael, who was robbed in Cherry alley Monday evening, an account of which we published yesterday, against Thomas Wilson, Jr., Wilis, and William Daft, and the accused were brought out for a hearing. Testimony was conclusive as to their guilt, and the Mayor held them to bail in the sum of $5,000 each, and in default committed them for trial.

About Thirty-five Cents.—Yesterday Alderman Taylor entertained a case between Christ. Woernly against Henry Kaiser for assault and battery. Kaiser keeps a saloon in the Eighth ward, and Woernly entered yesterday he demanded thirty-five cents in payment of a little bill. Not having complied with his request, he almost seen'or's hat and held it as security. This led to the legal entertainment, which resulted in the issuing of a warrant.

The Procession—Chief Marshal Callow has issued a general order commanding Captain George Massey's and Captain Sweitzer's companies uniformed and equipped to report to General A. L. Pearson on Wood street at nine o'clock A. M. Decoration Day. All other companies not uniformed to report to General A. L. Pearson, Commander of the Second division, at as early a day as possible; all colored companies not militia are also ordered to report to General Sweitzer for assignment, they choosing their own staff officers.

"The Last Straw," &c.

"A Benedict," in noticing our query as to "who will start the fashion of publishing births," says:

"Hold, Mr. Editor, hold! Surely you must be a bachelor, and know nothing of the cost of babies, else you would not add another item to the already long and heavy list of expenses. Pause! Reflect! Doctor, nurse, long and short clothes, squills and soothing syrup, christenings and little shoes, &c., &c., etc., etc. All these things cost the happy (?) parents greenbacks, first, last and all the time. You can't afford an additional charge. It might be the last straw that broke the camel's back. Pray don't."

A BENEDICT.

Forgot His Tailor.

Wilson Stitt, a merchant tailor in the Seventeenth Ward, related to Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, a tale of duplicity wherein he was the victim of John Cashmere. It was in this wise: John desired a coat, and, being short of funds, prevailed upon the tailor to let him have the article on credit—to be paid for when his wages were received at the end of two weeks. The promise was not fulfilled, and, further, Stitt says he has discovered that Cashmere gets his wages every night. The magistrate has issued a warrant for his arrest for false pretence.

Suicide in Butler County.

On Sunday morning last, Gustavus Wolf, aged fourteen years, a son of German parents, residing about three miles north of Saxonburg, Butler county, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was a bright, intelligent boy, and remarkably healthy, and no cause is known to exist. He left his father's house about 8 o'clock in the morning in his usual spirits, and about an hour later his lifeless body was found suspended from a tree by a rope, in a grove a short distance from the house. This is the third case of suicide by hanging which has occurred in that neighborhood since the hanging of Hockenberry.

The Storm on Monday

Evening it seems extended over the whole country, and was marked everywhere by the same violence that was felt in the city. We learn that in Patton township alone ten were struck and rent to shreds, that six yards from the tree stood the house of Capt. McCully, whose place is known as the Tanyard Farm; the lightening entered this house, in which, at the time, were seated six persons, viz: John Robinson, Jacob Greenawalt, Robert McCulloch, a boy named Joseph Baxter, his mother, Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. McCully and her daughter. These persons were all more or less stunned or paralyzed, but quickly recovered; all felt rejoiced that having been in the pressure of a peril so eminent and so frightful, they had escaped with their lives.

"THE BOOK OF BOOKS."

A Lawyer's View of the Bible—Its Literary Character Considered—History, Philosophy and Poetry.

Last evening Hon. H. Bucher Swope, U. S. District Attorney, delivered a very interesting lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association on the "Literary Character of the Bible." The lecture was the second in the free course inaugurated by this organization and drew together an audience of ladies and gentlemen conspicuous for intelligence and refinement, who filled to overflowing the Association's Hall, corner of Sixth and Penn streets.

The speaker was introduced at eight o'clock by W. N. Howard, Esq., and commenced by saying that to form an approximate idea of the true literary value of the Sacred Writings it was necessary to adopt some such process as that by which astronomers determined the magnitude and distance of the stars by parallel. He did not intend to express his views of each book, but rather wished to divide it and consider their parts. 1st its History, 2d. its Philosophy, 3rd. Its Poetry. These characteristics were blended together on every page from Genesis to the close of John's sublime vision. Whilst it was, to a certain extent, intricate, yet it was perfect in every point. Its beauty was seen in its originality and in the infinite succession of combinations of thought. Herodotus, the father of profane history, evinced by his high coloring that he was but an inventor. Tacitus was not only fagmentary in his facts but in many respects utterly unfit for historical composition. Macauly said of him that he told a fine story finely, but could not tell a plain one plainly. And as with ancient so with a great majority of the historians of the present day—they all exaggerated facts to suit their own hypothesis.

ITS HISTORY.

It was only when the Bible was compared with Livy and Xenophon, and Macaulay and Hume, and others of the kind that we learned its purity and sweetness of style and adaptation to all men. When the events narrated were considered they were found to be of immeasurable superiority of it, to any other work in the annals of history. Its opening chapters were sufficient proof of this. There the Spirit was seen "moving on the waters" and in one breath the sublime truth was enunciated "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" and then a man was heard the fiat, "Let there be light," Then as the dawn of the fourth day approached the twinkling stars were beheld calm and placid as the eyes of the great Being who filled them with light. The God of Day arose from the couch of purple clouds and spread, and ruled with brightness the deep green forests, quiet lakes, and dark rolling rivers and then was beheld the glories of the rise and sunset. Again it rose and exhibited the fowls of the air, the fishes of the deep and the whole creation teeming with life. And the creation of man, made in His own image, instinct with the breath of Deity—and the creation forever ceases.

"Then the man was followed through the garden, beside the tree of life and out into the fields and wilds of earth. We watch the earth filled with violence and treachery, we hear the music on the "harp and organ," and of the mechanic arts. We behold the world once more prepared from the deluge, we see Noah and stand with the grand Patriarch and his son by the rude altar on Mount Moriah and witness the gracious promise of God to that same spot, where, 2,000 years after, was to be the scene of the world's sacrifice. We follow the children of Israel to that beautiful land flowing with milk and honey, and which is the theme of song in all ages. We stand at the foot of Sinai and tremble at the thunders which we hear the fiat, "Let there be light," Then as the dawn of the fourth day approached the twinkling stars were beheld calm and placid as the eyes of the great Being who filled them with light. The God of Day arose from the couch of purple clouds and spread, and ruled with brightness the deep green forests, quiet lakes, and dark rolling rivers and then was beheld the glories of the rise and sunset. Again it rose and exhibited the fowls of the air, the fishes of the deep and the whole creation teeming with life. And the creation of man, made in His own image, instinct with the breath of Deity—and the creation forever ceases.

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"——the empyrian rings
With Hallelujahs!"

Such, briefly, is the history of the Bible—a history that is the inheritance of the race, and belongs exclusively to no age or nation.

Let us turn to

ITS PHILOSOPHY.

This is defined by Cicero as the science of all things human and divine. It is properly divided into "physics and metaphysics."

The Bible is the record of a conflict between science and the Bible, have vanished forever, and we learn clearly that truth cannot be inconsistent with herself, and the systems of Revelation and of nature emanated from the same Divine author. All nature was a beginning, and in the Bible all this is researches finds that he has been interpreting the Mosaic vision. He turns to the Mosaic account, finds the first organic being to be that of grass, herbs, &c., and then he finds a day an inexhaustible magazine of fuel for man for all purposes.

Long before Galileo attempted to read the starry heavens, the writer of the book of Job said to thousand years before was acquainted with the belt of Orion, the Pleiades, the Zodiac and Arcturus. Again, the Botanical kingdom was arranged long before Linnaeus or Cuvier by the wise King of Israel with a system and beauty not excelled by any naturalist of modern times. Humboldt, after spending a long life to show to posterity the beauties of the world, had to turn to the 104th Psalm and say, "That represents the image of the entire world."

Turning to the other branch of philosophy, viz: Metaphysics, which Aristotle calls the "art of arts and science of sciences," Bacon defines it as "that part of human learning which has reference to the reason, and yet when we sum up the various different truths for which we are indebted to the teachings of Plato, Seneca, Aristotle and the best of them, we are compelled to admit that we find none. They have done all they could to increase our wisdom, and yet they have only succeeded in multiplying systems of imagination. But have like the builders of Shinar been into a confusion of tongues, and are not understood by themselves or those who read them.

The Bible on the other hand penetrates the heart and conscience and teaches a man he has fallen from a pure state and now the grand end of his present existence is to try and regain his former virtue. And what is the meaning of this word. The word virtue has really no positive signification in itself. Gospel it remained for the meek and lowly Nazarene to proclaim that virtue was LOVE—flowing in two great streams, one to the Creator and the other to His creatures. And this love is the grand key to all Philosophy which may be embraced in the Golden rule of the Bible, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

The brief glance we are to give of its poetry must be imperfect. It is impossible for the mind to conceive anything more elevated or beautiful than the poetry of the Bible. It produces its effect, not so much in what it says as what it suggests. No sooner is it read than new forms of beauty spring into existence, and the burial places of the memory give up their dead.

The first lyrical poetry we have is the song of triumph of Lamech over a fallen foe in the presence of his wives. It occurs also in connection with the first mention of musical instruments. Next to this is the book of Job, which seems to be a combination of the varied beauties of nature. It does not matter to us who wrote it or for what purpose it was written. Neither Aeschylus nor Sophocles, nor any other human author, has ever attained the grandeur and sublimity of this inestimable poem. Byron and Shelley, Goethe and Bailey have drawn largely on its mighty inspirations, but their combined efforts, beautiful as they are, pale before its majestic and imperishable glory.

The whole poem abounds in allusions to the beauty of natural scenery. It must ever seem the flash of lightning, so vividly is it described. No poet has so succeeded in expressions of sorrow and despair, in which traits of sublimity, as the author of Job. The sixth chapter is without a parallel in the annals of modern literature.

The grand climax of the poem is the arrival of the Creator on the scene, who decides and concludes the great argument. Jehovah, in his treatise on the Sublime, shows how much interrogation contributes to expression. But nowhere else in the Bible or Job had recorded this speech of the Almighty, consisting entirely of interrogations, in the loftiest style, and replete with the boldest images.

"SONG OF SONGS."

This poem has justly been described as a whirlwind of poetry. In beautiful contrast with this is the Song of Songs. It is a perfect model of grace and beauty, composed in the choicest colloring of language and with all the elegance and variety of the richest imagery. Its similies are culled from whatever is sweetest and loveliest in nature, and when to these is added the finest description of human beauty, nothing can be conceived more truly elegant and poetical than this song of Solomon.

Brief must be our glance of the Psalms. They are an epitome of the whole Bible, and of the whole nature of man. They are ascribed to David, and are all lyric. David was a poet because his whole life was a poem, and the inspirations of his muse were drawn from a splendor which so overshadows all modern poets as like the stars they are lost to sight in the blaze of the noonday sun.

From the Psalm we turn to Isaiah, whose sublime prophecy is one long rapture. Majesty is the great character not only of this poet, and in that passage referring to the downfall of the Assyrian King, he is most lavish of that poetical figure which elevates his style—overwhelming description. The fir trees, cedars, even hell and the dead kings are all introduced into this passage, in joining in the song of triumph.

I can only mention the rude vehemence of Ezekiel, the awful allegory of Daniel, the elegance of Joel, the energy of Hosea, the sublime melancholy of Jeremiah, the simple, touching and faultless story of Joseph, surpassing in beauty and interest anything the world renowned epics of Homer and Virgil.

We can only mention the poetry of Jesus. Indeed, His whole life was a poem—a poem of lowliness and grandeur, of poverty and glory, of humility and power, of angels and men, closing with the tragedy of Calvary, which heaven, earth and hell combined to render terrible.

When He was born, the brightest star stood sentinel over His manger. In His life, the winds and waves obeyed Him, and in His death, the sun refused to shine, the rocks were rent, and the graves gave up their dead.

But while there was poetry in his life there was far more in the words pouring from his mouth. The first words we have are in the sermon on the mount, and we tell that every sentence of this magnificent cluster of beatitudes is but an emanation from the great heart of God. All the figures introduced bear upon the lesson they are intended to convey, and add beauty to it.

All the parables, too, are poems. Poems from which have sprung some of the master pieces of the schools.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL."

Having thus glanced briefly at the literary character of the Bible, are we not right to pronounce it superior to all books that have or ever will be written? The archives of six thousand years do not contain any volume in which such stupendous events, startling truths are chronicled.

In view of its great literary worth, is it not strange that we have so many clever men who do not know its contents. Could they be induced to examine its pages, they would find a feast of reason and a flow of soul richer far than all the volumes of the Alexandrian library could have furnished. We have also teachers and professors who exclude it from their scholars as a text book, and place in their hands instead the works of Plato and Aristotle, &c., &c.

The reason for this is much of its homage, which should be paid to its author, is paid to the material language. Another reason is its meagreness of translation. In James 1st's time the English language was very poor to what it is to-day, and to remedy this we want a new translation. [Cheers.]

In conclusion, let us each and all resolve to study God's great poem with renewed diligence, and endeavor to practice the beautiful teachings of its philosophy."

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Special Meeting—The Soldiers' Monument—The Volunteer Fire Department to Participate in the Ceremonies of Laying the Corner-Stone.

The Firemen's Association met yesterday evening at their rooms, City Building, for the purpose of taking action on an invitation to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. A. J. Cupples to the chair.

The Secretary, at the request of the President, stated the object of the meeting and read the following communication:

HEADQUARTERS, 2D DIVISION,
CUSTOM HOUSE, PITTSBURGH,
May 23, 1870.

CAPT. JOHN H. HARE,
Chief Engineer Vol. Fire Department.

DEAR SIR: As Commander of the Pittsburgh Division on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Soldiers' Monument on the 30th instant, it is my desire to make the demonstration of our city as imposing and creditable as possible.

Knowing how largely the Fire Department was represented in the army during the war, and how many of its gallant members now fill soldiers graves unmarked on every battle field, I particularly desire to have the old volunteer organization of the city take part on this occasion, and thereby manifest a proper respect for the memory of their fallen comrades.

Will you, therefore, do me the favor to make this request known to them and have the necessary arrangements made?

Very respectfully,
J. B. SWEITZER,
General Commanding.

The communication was received and the invitation accepted.

Mr. Paisley offered the following:

Whereas, The Firemen's Association of Pittsburgh having received an invitation from the Ladies' Soldiers' Monumental Association to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument, on Monday, May 30th, 1870, therefore,

Resolved, That John H. Hare, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Pittsburgh Volunteer Fire Department, be requested to call out said department to participate in the proceedings.

Resolved, That we do hereby extend a cordial invitation to the Commissioners, Chief Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Secretary of the Fire Alarm Telegraph to participate with us, and that carriages be furnished by this Association for their use.

Resolved, That this Association turn out in a body.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Paisley moved that a committee of three be appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Paisley, Ward and Irwin were appointed on the committee.

The Association adjourned, to meet Saturday evening next, to hear the report of the committee.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

THURSDAY, May 24.—In the case of Faverty vs. Bender & Co., reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,524.75.

The first cases taken up were Archibald M. Marshall vs. James Andrews and William Craig, and Thompson Bell, vs. same defendants. Actions in ejectment to recover possession of the suspension bridge, from Market street to Ohio, along Ohio to West Park, thence to North and East Parks, thence to Ohio street, Ohio, Madison and Sandusky to the corner of Washington, where the ceremony will take place. The affair promises to be well conducted and attended.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

12. Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Dillon et al.
30. Walter vs. Kelley.
31. Collins vs. Kelley.
26. Orr vs. McFadden.
43. Carpenter & Burrows vs. Berger & Co.
44. Staley vs. Porter.
46. Powell for use vs. Ferguson & Bro.
17. The city of Pittsburgh vs. Carr.
18. City of Pittsburgh vs. Shaffer.
19. Same vs. Cluley.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

TUESDAY, May 24.—J. C. Shaffer vs. R. C. Howard et al., on appeal from a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $104.

Wm. P. Marshall vs. John Hall. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $40.60.

J. B. McCormick vs. John Howell. Action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $13.84.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

270. Barnhill & Co. vs. McClay & Bros.
271. Russell & Erwin vs. Hall & Johnhausen.
272. St. Paul's Orphan Asylum vs. Barr.
273. Bright vs. School District of Plum Tp.
274. Wyman vs. McGinnis.
276. Kurtz vs. Nerburn.
277. McClelland vs. Rogers, Jr.
278. Yeany vs. Duff & Ewing.
281. Thompson et al. vs. Weaver, adm'r.
282. Shaffer vs. Whitestown Coal Co.

DECORATION DAY.

What the South Side Ladies are Doing—Burgesses' Proclamation.

The ladies of the South side have entered, with spirit, into the work of assisting the committee in charge of the arrangements for decorating the graves and mounds of sliders buried in the various cemeteries on the South side. The following named persons are officers of the ladies' committee: President, Miss J. McCutcheon; Vice-President, Miss Sallsbury; Secretary, Miss Lottie Hammett; Treasurer, Miss M. Hamilton.

The ladies will meet at the hall of the G. A. R., on Bingham street, between 12th and 13th streets, on Saturday afternoon, May 28th inst., for the purpose of preparing the flowers for Decoration Day.

All persons having flowers to donate will please leave them at the hall of the G. A. R. on Saturday morning, where members of the committee will be in attendance to receive them.

The following named gentlemen, *and none others*, have been authorized by Post 151 to solicit funds from the citizens of Birmingham and the other to His creatures. And this love is the grand key to all Philosophy which may be embraced in the Golden rule of the Bible, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you."

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLE.

The brief glance we are to give of its poetry must be imperfect. It is impossible for the mind to conceive anything more elevated or beautiful than the poetry of the Bible. It produces its effect, not so much in what it says as what it suggests. No sooner is it read than new forms of beauty spring into existence, and the burial places of the memory give up their dead.

The first lyrical poetry we have is the song of triumph of Lamech over a fallen foe in the presence of his wives. It occurs also in connection with the first mention of musical instruments. Next to this is the book of Job, which seems to be a combination of the varied beauties of nature. It does not matter to us who wrote it or for what purpose it was written. Neither Aeschylus nor Sophocles, nor any other human author, has ever attained the grandeur and sublimity of this inestimable poem. Byron and Shelley, Goethe and Bailey have drawn largely on its mighty inspirations, but their combined efforts, beautiful as they are, pale before its majestic and imperishable glory.

The whole poem abounds in allusions to the beauty of natural scenery. It must ever seem the flash of lightning, so vividly is it described. No poet has so succeeded in expressions of sorrow and despair, in which traits of sublimity, as the author of Job. The sixth chapter is without a parallel in the annals of modern literature.

The grand climax of the poem is the arrival of the Creator on the scene, who decides and concludes the great argument. Jehovah, in his treatise on the Sublime, shows how much interrogation contributes to expression. But nowhere else in the Bloomfield Job had recorded this speech of the Almighty, consisting entirely of interrogations, in the loftiest style, and replete with the boldest images.

"SONG OF SONGS."

This poem has justly been described as a whirlwind of poetry. In beautiful contrast with this is the Song of Songs. It is a perfect model of grace and beauty, composed in the choicest coloring of language and with all the elegance and variety of the richest imagery. Its similies are culled from whatever is sweetest and loveliest in nature, and when to these is added the finest description of human beauty, nothing can be conceived more truly elegant and poetical than this song of Solomon.

Brief must be our glance of the Psalms. They are an epitome of the whole Bible, and of the whole nature of man. They are ascribed to David, and are all lyric. David was a poet because his whole life was a poem, and the inspirations of his muse were drawn from a splendor which so overshadows all modern poets as like the stars they are lost to sight in the blaze of the noonday sun.

From the Psalm we turn to Isaiah, whose sublime prophecy is one long rapture. Majesty is the great character not only of this poet, and in that passage referring to the downfall of the Assyrian King, he is most lavish of that poetical figure which elevates his style—overwhelming description. The fir trees, cedars, even hell and the dead kings are all introduced into this passage, in joining in the song of triumph.

I can only mention the rude vehemence of Ezekiel, the awful allegory of Daniel, the elegance of Joel, the energy of Hosea, the sublime melancholy of Jeremiah, the simple, touching and faultless story of Joseph, surpassing in beauty and interest anything the world renowned epics of Homer and Virgil.

We can only mention the poetry of Jesus. Indeed, His whole life was a poem—a poem of lowliness and grandeur, of poverty and glory, of humility and power, of angels and men, closing with the tragedy of Calvary, which heaven, earth and hell combined to render terrible.

When He was born, the brightest star stood sentinel over His manger. In His life, the winds and waves obeyed Him, and in His death, the sun refused to shine, the rocks were rent, and the graves gave up their dead.

But while there was poetry in his life there was far more in the words pouring from his mouth. The first words we have are in the sermon on the mount, and we tell that every sentence of this magnificent cluster of beatitudes is but an emanation from the great heart of God. All the figures introduced bear upon the lesson they are intended to convey, and add beauty to it.

All the parables, too, are poems. Poems from which have sprung some of the master pieces of the schools.

"SUPERIOR TO ALL."

Having thus glanced briefly at the literary character of the Bible, are we not right to pronounce it superior to all books that have or ever will be written? The archives of six thousand years do not contain any volume in which such stupendous events, startling truths are chronicled.

In view of its great literary worth, is it not strange that we have so many clever men who do not know its contents. Could they be induced to examine its pages, they would find a

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Central Board—The Soldiers' Monument.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday for the purpose of taking action on an invitation from Gen. A. L. Pearson, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument Association, to participate in the service of laying the corner stone of the Monument, on Monday, May 30th, 1870.

Members present: Messrs. Aiken, Anderson, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Humbert, Laufman, Mays, Mitchell, Neckermann, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Taylor and President Wilson.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which the Secretary was directed to read the following communication:

PITTSBURGH, May 20, 1870.

Mr. John Wilson, President of the Central Board of Education:

DEAR SIR: The Ladies Monumental Association design laying the corner stone of the Soldiers' Monument on Monday, May 30th.

I have been requested to extend to the Central Board of Education an invitation to be present and participate in the proceedings of that day. Very truly yours,

J. K. PEARSON,
Chairman of Building Committee.

Mr. Humbert moved that the communication be received, and the invitation accepted, and that the Board participate in a body. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Anderson moved that the public schools be allowed a holiday on the 30th inst. Adopted.

Mr. Nobbs moved that a committee of three be appointed to procure carriages and make arrangements for participating in the ceremonies, the expenses to be defrayed by the members individually. Adopted, and Messrs. Nobbs, Humbert and Hartman appointed.

Mr. Nobbs suggested that the members intending to participate, make known the fact so that the committee may know how many carriages to procure.

The roll was called when it appeared that there were but 21 members in the room.

Mr. Nobbs then moved to reconsider the motion to participate. Adopted.

The question then recurring on the motion to participate it was defeated.

Several bills were presented and approved. Adjourned.

The Washington Infantry.

One of the most flourishing companies organized under the new militia law of the State, is the Washington Infantry. It is now up to the standard in numbers and in proficiency in drill occupies a rank second to none others of our local military organizations. Col. P. A. Rowley is in command with Capt. McFarland as First Lieutenant, and a full corps of officers whose experience was gained, in a great measure, in the field. The company comprises some of the finest young men, and is destined, if half their auguries are realized, to become one of the most efficient in the State.

Recently they received their new uniforms, and were especially indebted to the liberality of Messrs. Bruggerhoff & Co., 54 and 56 Liberty street, for belts, breastplates, caps, &c., furnished at cost prices, which considerably lightened the expense, and reflects credit on the generosity of the firm. Saturday evening they will make their first public turnout, when they are to be the recipients of a handsome silk flag from a number of their lady friends. This is now all that remains to complete their outfit, and make the company uniformed and equipped handsomely and creditably to all interested in the success of the new organization.

Masonic.

To-morrow the corner-stone of the first German Masonic Hall in the United States will be laid with appropriate exercises, in Allegheny. R. A. Lamberton, R. W. G. M., and other officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, will be in attendance.

The members of the Order in Allegheny will meet at their hall at nine o'clock, sharp, and proceed to meet their brethren of Pittsburgh, who will march over the Suspension Bridge to Masonic Hall. The following route will be traversed: Along Fifth avenue, Market and Sixth streets and Suspension bridge; Federal street to Ohio, along Ohio to West Park, thence to North and East Parks, thence to Ohio street, Ohio, Madison and Sandusky to the corner of Washington, where the ceremony will take place. The affair promises to be well conducted and attended.

A Magistrate Sued.

Yesterday Mr. Joseph Caldwell made information before Alderman Mullen against Alderman L. R. Lindsay, of Allegheny, for assault and battery. The deponent is a painter and states that he did some work about a number of houses in the Diamond, for which Lindsay is the agent. The bill was presented and payment refused, Lindsay giving as a reason that the work was not paid for by the rent. This, however, Caldwell alleges was an error in the squires' reckoning. He went back to the office after assaulting the fact from the tenants, and again demanded the money, when he alleges the official exponent of peace and dignity struck him and forcibly ejected him forcibly from his office,—hence the suit. Lindsay was arrested, but was released a hearing and gave bail for court.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment given at the Opera House last evening by the Richings English Opera Troupe was generally anticipated, was a magnificent success. The opera presented, "Postillion of Lonjumeau," was new in this city, and as Mrs. Richings, who is a general favorite here, was announced as the Prima Donna, the house was crowded. This evening the romantic and spectacular opera "Lurline," will be given.

CAMPBELL'S "Camp Knives" are coming, and will bring with them the largest collection of wild animals ever exhibited in a menagerie, and in connection with the same the menagerie there will be an excellent circus entertainment. They commence a season of three afternoons and evenings on Allegheny Diamond, Monday, the 30th inst.

The Colored People and Decoration Day.

The colored people are moving in relation to Decoration Day. Last evening a meeting was held in their school house, on Miller street, to take some action looking to a full turnout. D. W. Atwood presided with W. L. Miller as Secretary. The object was discussed at considerable length, when Messrs. W. L. Miller, D. W. Atwood, Lloyd Massey and Wm. Palmyra were appointed aids to the Chief of Staff of Pittsburgh Division. Capt. Geo. Massey was appointed, but declined in favor of Mr. Wm. Palmyra. Messrs. Atwood, Woodson, Lloyd, Massey Jr., Neale, Arnet and Sampson were then appointed a Committee of Finance to secure funds for the music, &c., after which the meeting adjourned until next Friday evening, when the matter will be further considered at the same place.

Hungry and Thirsty.

Are you hungry drop in at the Continental. Are you thirsty drop in at the Continental. It is very convenient to the hall of the Fire Department on Fifth avenue. Its just the place for hungry or thirsty humanity. Whatever you want to eat, drink or ask for and it will be forthcoming. Variety, abundance, nutritious, and very appetizing is the